[*Numb.* 669.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *March* 2, 1758.

FROM WILLIAMSON's *LIVERPOOL* ADVERTISER, *November* 18, 1757.

SIR,

IT has been obſerved, that Miſfortunes in private Life ſeldom come ſingle, but in Cluſters, and like Job's Meſſengers, one treads cloſe upon the Heels of another; and may we not perceive that the ſame, or ſomething like it, happens to States alſo, as at this Time to this Nation? For does not every Day bring forth ſome new Diſaſter? Let us only enumerate ſuch as have in a very ſhort Space of Time befallen us. Minorca loſt, Oſwego and other Forts in America taken, Braddock defeated, the late inglorious Convention, Hanover in the Hands of France, and our only Ally, the Defender of the Proteſtant Religion, in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, the Dearneſs of Bread-Corn, the late well plann'd Deſign againſt Rochefort render'd fruitleſs and diſhonourable, and now Mr. Holbourne's Fleet ſhattered and diſperſed by Tempeſt. Surely, if we ſeriouſly reflect on ſuch a Train of Miſfortunes, ſuch a Succeſſion of Miſcarriages, we cannot but perceive, that we are under the Diſpleaſure of the Almighty, and that the Hand of Providence is againſt us. Such a Number of concurring Miſfortunes are ſufficient, one would think, to awake the moſt Lethargic, and rouſe up the moſt Infatuated; for do they not call as loud for national Repentance and Amendment, as Jonah's Preaching to the Ninevites? Were the Inhabitants of Ninevah more wicked than we? Alas! I doubt it. But where is our Jonah? Where are all thoſe, whoſe peculiar Duty it is to cry aloud and ſpare not, to lift up their Voices like a Trumpet, and ſhake the Conſciences of the Sinful? Where are all our Watchmen? Have we not one left? Is there a Poſſibility of their not ſeeing the Neceſſity of an immediate national Repentance and Amendment, and of a general Faſting and Humiliation for that End? Surely they cannot forget what the Word of God hath ſaid by the Prophet *Ezekiel*, Chap. 33. *Son of Man, ſpeak to the Children of thy People*, &c.

Now, O ye Watchmen of this Land! Do ye not ſee the Sword come, Why then do ye not blow the Trumpet, and give the People Warning? Should they fall in their Iniquity, Will not their Blood be required at your Hands? Did not Jonah blow the Trumpet to a City doomed to be deſtroyed, and did not the People thereof take Warning, and by a true Faſt and ſincere Humiliation, avert their impending Deſtruction? And ought we not to follow the Example of the Ninevites, and proclaim a ſolemn Faſt; for are not our Iniquities as great as theirs, and do not our numberleſs Miſfortunes declare, as plain as Jonah's Preaching, the nearer Approach of the deſtroying Angel? But true Faſting does not indeed ſo much conſiſt in afflicting the Body, by refraining from giving it due Refreſhment, as in a deep and hearty Sorrow for our Sins; in a ſincere Reſolution to abſtain from them for the future, and in doing Juſtice and ſhewing Mercy, in cloathing the Naked, and feeding the Hungry.

Hear what the Prophet *Iſaiah* ſays of Faſting, Chapter 58. *Behold ye Faſt for Strife and Debate*, &c.

Such is the Faſt which the Prophet here declares to be acceptable to the Lord, and able to avert impending Judgments, and to call down Bleſſings upon a People. The Duty, the Neceſſity of ſuch a Faſt, will, I hope, be enforced by thoſe whoſe proper Province it is; for ſurely there never was Nation whoſe Circumſtances more required, or called louder for it.

There are many amongſt us, I know, that will ſay, the Miſfortunes that have befallen us, are the Fruits of our own Negligence, and ill Conduct; and would never have happen'd, had we timely and properly exerted our Naval National Strength. But it muſt be confeſs'd, that the Pride of human Nature is very great; that we are too apt to rely on human Means, and human Wiſdom, and to attribute any Miſfortunes we meet with to ſecond Cauſes, and to our not making Uſe of human Prudence, and to ſay with the Roman Satiriſt, *Nullum Numen abeſt ſi ſit Prudentia.* But alas! Can human Prudence command the Winds, or bid the Seas be ſtill? Nay, indeed, ſhould we agree with the Sentiment of that Satiriſt, yet, From whence doth Prudence come? Can we call it forth as we pleaſe? or, is it not the Gift of an Almighty Creator? Our Reaſon is ſubverted by our Pride. Can any Creature poſſeſs any Faculties that are not given him by his Creator? And yet, How apt are we to pride ourſelves in our own Prudence, our own Wiſdom, without ever thinking of our Maker, from whom we received it! Nay, have we not ſeen ſome Mens Reaſon ſo far confounded by their Pride, as to make them doubt an over-ruling Providence, and diſpute whether God does, or does not govern his own Works, and regard the Actions of his own Creatures? But can any Thing be more abſurd, more contrary to Reaſon, than to ſuppoſe the infinitely wiſe Creator, who made the Univerſe in ſuch harmonious Order, and gave Men ſuch excellent Faculties, ſhould not rule it, or be regardleſs of their Actions? We are aſſured by God's Word, that the ſmalleſt Creature don't fall to the Ground without his Knowledge and Permiſſion; and indeed, it is impoſſible they ſhould, ſince all Things proceeded from his Power, and in him we live, and move, and have our Being.

To humble the Pride of human Nature, and ſuppreſs its vain Preſumption; to call Men from their empty Amuſements and irrational Pleaſures to a due Conſideration of themſelves, and their Duty to their Creator; to make them reflect upon their Ways, and awake the Conſciences of the Wicked; to avert impending Judgments, and bring down Bleſſings on the People, nothing is ſo proper, nothing ſo efficacious, as Days of ſolemn Faſting and Humiliation; and for which, Do not the Circumſtances of this Nation now loudly call?

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From the AMERICAN MAGAZINE *for* January.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31, 1758.

THE Aſſembly of this Province hath been ſitting ſince the 2d Inſtant, during which Time ſome Steps have been taken, ſo alarming in their Nature, and attended with ſuch public Heats and Animoſities, that we dare not truſt ourſelves at preſent to give a particular Account of them, leſt we ſhould have caught ſome Degree of the general Infection to make us depart from our uſual Coolneſs and Candour of Diſquiſition.

The Buſineſs recommended by the Governor at their firſt Meeting, and afterwards preſſed in his Meſſage of the 24th Inſtant, was——" To grant " the neceſſary Supplies for the current Year, to " frame and paſs effectual and conſtitutional Bills " to eſtabliſh a *Militia* and regulate the *Indian* " Trade." After which he requeſted them to " conſider how unbecoming it is to neglect theſe " great Services, and employ themſelves in new " Heats and Diſputes, at a Time when public " Danger ſurrounds us on every Side, and our " vigilant Enemies are every Moment preparing " to renew their Cruelties and Barbarities againſt " us."

The Reaſons given by the Aſſembly for delaying theſe Points, will appear from their Meſſages. All we can ſay at preſent, is, that the chief Iſſue of 30 Days ſitting, is the committing to the common *Goal* of this County, *William Moore*, Eſq; Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for *Cheſter* County, and the Reverend Mr. *Smith*, Provoſt of the College in this City, together with the Trial and Diſcharge of ſeveral Gentlemen concerned in the general *Clap* of the Audience at the Cloſe of Mr. *Smith*'s Trial on the 25th Inſtant.

Theſe Things have been the Occaſion of ſo much Speculation, and are like to be productive of ſuch intereſting Conſequences to the Province, that we intend a very full and particular Diſcuſſion of them, as we have not been unconcerned Spectators of their Tranſaction. At preſent we ſhall juſt hint, that the Charge againſt Mr. *Moore* was for Mal-Conduct in his Office as a Magiſtrate, and for writing and publiſhing an Addreſs to the Governor, in which the *late* Aſſembly was reflected upon, and which was reſolved by the preſent Aſſembly to be A *Libel.*

As to the *Firſt*, Mr. *Moore* refuſed the Juriſdiction of the Houſe, and their Right to try him for his Conduct as a Magiſtrate, declaring, however, his Deſire to have an impartial Hearing before the Governor, as is uſual in ſuch Caſes, or in any legal Judicature where he might either be condemned or acquitted by the Verdict of his Peers. As to the *Second*, he confeſſed that, with the Advice of his Council learned in the Law, he did write, and order to be publiſhed in the Gazette, the *Addreſs* which the Aſſembly ſhewed to him, being of Opinion, that he had the ſame Right to addreſs the Governor in his own Defence againſt the late Aſſembly (who he imagined had injured his Character) as the ſaid Aſſembly had to addreſs the Governor againſt him. Upon this Refuſal therefore, and as the Author and Publiſher of the ſaid Addreſs, he was committed to Goal.

The Charge againſt Mr. *Smith* was for promoting and abetting the writing and publiſhing the ſaid Addreſs; and his Sentence was only for Part of this Charge, namely the *promoting* and *publiſhing*. What is meant by the *promoting* we cannot ſay, except it be that Mr. *Smith* was one, among many others, who ſaw Mr. *Moore*'s Addreſs before it was printed, and made ſome tranſient Remarks in Converſation upon it, the Purport of which none of the Evidences (who were all Parties concerned) pretend to remember. As to the publiſhing, it appears from the Evidence, that Mr. *Smith*, as a *Truſtee* for an honourable and noble Society lately erected in *London*, for promoting religious Knowledge among the *German* Emigrants in this Province, has the Directions of a *German* Printing Preſs; that Four Weeks after Mr. *Moore* had got his Addreſs printed in both the *Engliſh* News-Papers, by Mr. *Hall*, Printer to the Aſſembly, and likewiſe by Mr. *Bradford*, another *Engliſh* Printer, Mr. *Moore*, and ſeveral *Dutch* People, applied to Mr. *Smith* to have a Tranſlation of the ſaid Addreſs put into the *German* News-Paper, deſiring ſome ſupernumerary Copies, for which Mr. *Moore* was to pay; that Mr. *Smith* did accordingly, the firſt Opportunity of ſeeing the Tranſlator, mention the Thing to him, and deſire him to re-publiſh the ſaid Addreſs from Mr. *Hall*'s Paper, adding, that it could not be wrong or criminal ſo to do, ſince the Aſſembly's Printer had done it before. Yet for this Publication, or rather Re-publication, it ſeems Mr. *Smith* is ſentenced to a loathſome Goal, ſhut up from the common Air and common Uſe of his Liberty, while the other Printers, who led the Way (and one of them with the Conſent of Three principal Members of Aſſembly *) have paſſed unmoleſted, together with the Gentlemen of the Law, and all the other Perſons who ſaw the ſaid Addreſs in Manuſcript.

Mr. *Smith*'s Sentence implies that there is no Way of being releaſed from this Confinement, but by making Satisfaction to the Houſe, which being intimated to him before his Commitment, he replied,

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* Mr. Hall, *who firſt printed the Addreſs, declares upon Oath, that without the Advice and Conſent of* Mr. Norris, *late Speaker,* Mr. Maſters, *and* Mr. Galloway, *whom he conſulted on that Occaſion at* Mr. Norris's *Houſe, he would not have printed it.*

plied, "that he thought it his Duty to keep the "*Dutch Preſs* as *free* as any other *Preſs* in the "Province, and as he was conſcious of no Offence againſt the Houſe, his Lips ſhould never "give his Heart the Lie, there being no Puniſhment which they could inflict half ſo terrible to "him as the Thoughts of forfeiting his Veracity "and good Name with the World." He ſpoke more to the ſame Effect, which was ſo much approved of by the vaſt Audience preſent, that it produced the *Clap of Applauſe* mentioned above.

Mr. *Smith*, before he withdrew, offered an Appeal from this Sentence to his gracious Majeſty in Council, which Appeal the Houſe refuſed to admit. We hear, however, that both Mr. *Moore*, and he, are notwithſtanding determined to lay their Caſe before his Majeſty, and ſeek Redreſs from his Royal Clemency and Juſtice.

It is remarkable in this Trial, that the Houſe, by Two *Reſolves* of their own, fixed the Nature of the Crime and their own Authority to try it. The Import of theſe Reſolves was, that the Councit for Mr. *Smith* ſhould not be allowed to adduce any Arguments tending to prove, that the Paper was not a *Libel*, or that might call in Queſtion their Juriſdiction and Right to take Cognizance of it as ſuch.——Theſe few Facts, we hope, will ſatisfy our Readers at preſent, till we can give a more ample Detail of this whole Affair.

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Tranſlation of a Letter from the King of Pruſſia, to Lord Marſhal, wrote immediately after the Battle of Haſtenbeck, near the City of Prague.

"THE Imperial Grenadiers are an admirable Corps; One Hundred Companies defended a Riſing Ground that my beſt Infantry could not carry. Ferdinand, who commanded them, returned Seven Times to the Charge, but to no Purpoſe. At firſt he maſtered a Battery, but could not hold it. The Enemy had the Advantage of a numerous and well ſerved Artillery. It did honour to Lichtenſtein, who had the Direction; only the Pruſſian Artillery can diſpute it with him. My Infantry were too few. All my Cavalry were preſent, and idle Spectators, excepting a bold Puſh by my Houſhold Troops, and ſome Dragoons. Ferdinand attacked without Powder: The Enemy, in return, were not ſparing of theirs. They had the Advantage of a Riſing Ground, of Intrenchments, and of a prodigious Artillery. Several of my Regiments were repulſed by their Muſketry. Henry performed Wonders. I tremble for my worthy Brothers: They are too brave: Fortune turned her back on me this Day. I ought to have expected it: She's a Female, and I am no Gallant. In Fact, I ought to have had more Infantry.——Succeſs, my dear Lord, often occaſions a deſtructive Confidence. Twenty-four Battalions were not ſufficient to diſlodge 60,000 Men, from an advantageous Poſt. Another Time we will do better. ——What ſay you of this League, that has only the Marquis of Brandenbourg for its Object? The great Elector would be ſurprized to ſee his Grandſon at War with the Ruſſians, the Auſtrians, almoſt all Germany, and 100,000 French Auxiliaries.——I know not if it will be Diſgrace in me to ſubmit, but I am ſure there will be no Glory in vanquiſhing me."

Liſbon, Sept. 27. By one of our Ships lately arrived from the Azores Iſlands, we learn, that on the 9th of July, about 11 at Night, a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt there, which did great Damage, particularly to the Iſland of St. George, Part of which was ſwallowed up, and upwards of 1000 Perſons are ſaid to have periſhed there. The Iſlands of St. Michael, Terceira, and Fyall likewiſe ſuffered greatly by the Earthquake; and when the above-mentioned Ship ſailed, the Inhabitants of thoſe Places were ſo terrified, that they did not dare return to their Houſes, but continued to encamp in the Fields.

LONDON, *November* 10.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 1.

"Many Perſons, who ſaw the King of Pruſſia when he paſſed lately through Leipſic, cannot expreſs how much he is altered. They ſay he is ſo much worn away that they ſcarce knew him. This indeed is not to be wondered at. He hath not a Body of Iron, like Charles XII. and he endures as great Fatigues as he did: He is as much on Horſeback as Charles was: And often lies upon the Ground. His inward Sufferings cannot be leſs than his outward: Let us caſt our Eyes on a Map of the Pruſſian Dominions, and meaſure what he hath left of the many fair Poſſeſſions he had in the Month of April laſt, which a Space of ſeven Months hath ſtript him. Whence can he have Men? He is ſhut out from the Empire. And from whence can he draw Money? The Dutchy of Guelders, the Dutchy of Cleves, the Principality of Moers, the County of Lingen, the County of Lipſtadt, the Principality of Minden, Eaſt-Frieſland, Embden, and its infant Company, Part of the Archbiſhoprick of Magdebourg, ſome other Parts of the Marck, Ducal Pomerania, a great Part of Sileſia, a great Part of the Kingdom of Pruſſia, Berlin itſelf, almoſt all his Dominions in ſhort, are either taken from him, or laid under Contribution, and poſſeſſed by his Enemies, who collect the public Revenue, fatten on the Contributions, and with the Money which they draw from the Electorate of Hanover and other Conqueſts, defray the Expences of the War. This Picture certainly differs greatly from that which the King of Pruſſia might have ſketched out the Day he took Arms to enter Saxony. Add to this the Duke of Cumberland's Convention, which deprived him of all his Allies, and left him without any Aſſiſtance whatever, excepting four or five hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling, which the Britiſh Parliament may give him. Add, likewiſe, ſome domeſtic Uneaſineſſes. The Death of the Queen Mother gave him infinite Concern, and at preſent there is a Difference betwixt him and the Prince of Pruſſia, which cannot be agreeable. They did not ſee one another when the King was lately at Leipſic."

From the North of Germany, agitated by ſo many Convulſions, let us paſs to the South of Europe. Liſbon, where we ought to find only Emulation in re-building their Ruins, or vigorous Meaſures to reſtore Order and Plenty, preſents a Scene of Intrigues, Cabals, and Wrangling. The Expulſion of the Jeſuits from a Country where they had ſuch great Influence, is more memorable by its Cauſes than it is in itſelf. The Matter was this: It was the Jeſuits, and particularly Father Moreyra, who raiſed M. de Carvalho to the Poſt of Prime Miniſter, and paved the Way to his gaining the Aſcendant over the King: Carvalho, who could not ſuffer any beſides himſelf to intermeddle in the Affairs of the Miniſtry, firſt deprived the Jeſuit Fathers of their Power; and then fearing leaſt they might one Day do him as much Hurt, as they formerly did him Service, he hath thought proper to drive them entirely from Court.

Extract from ſeveral Letters from Capt. George Foſter, on board the Ship Thiſtle, of Liverpool, dated at Sea, on the North-Side of Cuba, Auguſt 30, *per the Polly, Peter Haſſy, Maſter, from the North-Side of Jamaica.*

"On June 7, we left Limerick, in Ireland; little occurred till July 10, when we ſaw a Sail in the Morning wearing South from us; we then hauled up for her, and came within Gun-Shot about 4 that Afternoon, when we engaged very ſmartly for an Hour, and then Monſieur took to his Heels; we crowded after her all Night, and at 4 in the Morning gave her a few Broadſides, upon which ſhe ſtruck. Our People behaved gallantly; eſpecially Mr. Blythe of Mancheſter, (a Paſſenger on board us) whoſe Conduct and Bravery deſerves due Acknowledgment. The Prize proved to be La Jeune Anna, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, Capt. Fernoux, Burthen 350 Tons, laden with Wine, Proviſions, Iron and Dry-Goods: She mounted 8 Nine-pounders, 2 Four-pounders, and carried 49 Men, 3 of whom were killed, and 14 wounded; but it pleaſed Providence we had not one Man hurt, though we had only two Four-pounders, 12 Three-pounders (moſtly for Sale) 8 Swivels, and 20 Men in the Whole. We retained 7 Men on board the Prize, and two here; the Captain, Officers, and Reſt of the Men, we ſent away in our Long-Boat and Yawl, as we were then in Lat. 15:40 North, and within 20 Leagues of Dominico. The Officers tell us, their Adventures coſt in France 400,000 Livres, ſo that we imagine her Cargo will turn out very rich. We miſſed the Iſland of Jamaica, and I am afraid ſhall be ſhort of Bread and Water, and we have ſcarce Men left on board to work the Ship, having ſent Mr. Hartly (Mate) the Gunner, Boatſwain, one Foremaſt Man, and Three Half Seamen, on board the Prize, which were ſeven of our beſt Men; and, to add to our Misfortune, we were carried down the Gulph of Mexico, with ſtrong Currents and little Wind. We parted with our Prize the 19th Inſtant, in the Night, and having beat up here, luckily fell in with the Polly, by whom we acquaint you of our good Succeſs."

Captain Haſſy obſerves, that the Frenchmen were ſo enraged to find themſelves Priſoners on board ſo ſmall a Veſſel as the Thiſtle (Burthen about 150 Tons) that they attempted three Times to retake the Prize after Captain Foſter had ſent them off with the Boats and Proviſions ſufficient to carry them into Dominico. 'Tis to be preſumed, that had the Frenchmen waited till Day-Light, they would not have ſtruck. And one of the Letters mention, that the French Officers were almoſt diſtracted when they came on board the Thiſtle.

Nov. 10. Saturday arrived at Dartmouth the Charls-Town, Webb, a Letter of Marque Ship, of Briſtol. She had been taken by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, after an Engagement of three Glaſſes; during which Time ſhe had four Men killed, and eight wounded, two of which are ſince dead. She was retaken by his Majeſty's Ship Lancaſter, Capt. Edgecumb.

We learn from Hanover, that the State of Lunenbourg have made the following Regulations for raiſing the exorbitant Sum which the French demand over and above the Grain and Forage which have already been delivered to them. 1. All Placemen, of what Station or Condition ſoever, ſhall pay Eight per Cent. of their Salaries, at four different Terms. 2. All who receive Penſions out of the public Money ſhall pay Four per Cent. 3. The Nobility and Land Owners ſhall pay 200 Crowns (3ſ. 6d. Sterling each) for each Horſe they keep. 4. Each Farmer ſhall pay Four per Cent. 5. For every Coach drawn by Horſes ſhall be paid four Crowns; for each Sedan Chair two Crowns; and for each Livery Servant one Crown. 6. For each Chimney ſhall be paid 16 Mareingros, (a Mareingro is equal to 1l. 1ſ. 6d.) With Regard to Tradeſmen, each Maſter ſhall pay one Crown for himſelf, and 16 Mareingros for each Journeyman. With Reſpect to Shop-keepers and Sellers of Wine, &c. they ſhall pay one per Cent. of all the Money they took from Michaelmas 1756, to Michaelmas 1757, or 20 Crowns once for all, at their Option. 8. With Regard to the Jews in particular, each ſhall pay as much as he pays yearly in Suitz-Geld to the Royal Bailiwicks. 9. All the ſaid Moneys are to be paid by Way of Advance only, and upon Intereſt after the Rate of four per Cent. per Annum. Any who gives in a falſe Valuation of his Subſtance, is to pay double for the Part concealed.

Liverpool, Novemb. 18. The Induſtry, Samuel Nuttall Commander, from Philadelphia, with Six Thouſand Buſhels of Wheat, and 390 Buſhels of Flour (mentioned in our laſt Paper, to be conſigned to Meſſrs. Hillary and Scot) was taken by a St. Malo Privateer, and ſtranded on the Iſland of Guernſey on the 6th Inſtant, Part of the Cargo will be ſaved, but the Veſſel is gone to Pieces. There were only two Engliſhmen left on board, one of whom, and one Frenchman, were drowned.

On Sunday laſt a Petition went from hence, ſigned by the Magiſtrates, Merchants and others; praying that all due Encouragement might be given to the Importers of Corn, that all Exportation might be prohibited, that a Stop might be put to Diſtillers that uſe Corn; and that all Reſelling and Regrating of Corn in a Wholeſale Way, might be effectually put an End to.

The miſtaken Notion of involving the Importer of Corn in the Number of With-holders and Foreſtallers, has been ignorantly propagated in this Neighbourhood; whereas the Importers of Grain ought to be encouraged in every Shape: It is the Petty-Dealers and Corn-Jobbers, who buy up the Grain brought to Market by the Farmers; and ſend Agents to their Houſes to purchaſe their Crops that ought to be branded with the Ignominious Marks of Abuſers of their Country; and if the Legiſlature were to excommunicate them from Society, or make ſuch like Offences Capital, by puniſhing them with Death, and a Confiſcation of all their Effects to the Uſe of the Poor, it would be a Juſtice due to the Public.

On the contrary Hand, all Riots and Mobs are of the moſt pernicious Conſequence, as they effectually deſtroy the very Means they intend to be ſerviceable to, by ſtopping the Importer's Hand. It's to be preſumed, that no Man of Character would willingly lie under the Laſh of an *ill Name*, or lay his Fortune open to the enflamed Rage of a thoughtleſs Multitude. When the Poor deem themſelves oppreſs'd by applying to the Magiſtrates, they are entitled to a lawful Redreſs, and may demand all the Aſſiſtance in their Power, in order to bring the Foreſtaller to Juſtice.

ST. JOHN's, *in* ANTIGUA, *December* 3.

On Sunday laſt a French Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels, and about 40 Men, was brought into this Harbour by the Sturdy-Beggar, of New-York.

Dec.

Dec. 10. Laſt Night was brought into this Harbour by the private Snow of War Cicero, belonging to New-York, a French Privateer Sloop, called the Little Cæſar, mounting 4 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns. She belonged to Martinico, and was commanded by Joſeph Pelcartiguy.

Dec. 17. On Thurſday laſt was brought into this Harbour by his Majeſty's Ship Amazon, commanded by William Norton, Eſquire, the French Privateer St. Antoine, of 6 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 68 Men. Alſo the Deux Amis, of 6 Carriage and 16 Swivel Guns, and 65 Men; both belonging to Martinico, and reckoned the beſt ſailing Sloops belonging to that Iſland.——They had taken no Prize this Cruize.

CHARLES-TOWN (*in South-Carolina*) *Jan.* 5.

If we can judge from ſeveral Accounts lately received from the Northern Colonies and the Weſt-Indies, there are now only Two French Men of War in America, and thoſe at Cape-Breton; for, according to theſe Accounts, 17 Ships of the Line and 2 Frigates ſailed from Louiſburg on the 1ſt of November; 2 Ships of the Line and 2 Frigates from Martinico on the 10th of the ſame Month; and 4 of the Line and 3 Frigates, from Cape-François on the 13th; thoſe from Louiſburg all extremely ſickly, and ill ſupplied with Proviſions; and thoſe from the Cape ſickly, and ill fitted: So that our Men of War are now at Liberty to diſtreſs the Enemy, till March or April next, without almoſt any Hazard; and it is to be hoped ſomething will be undertaken by them, when ſo fair an Opportunity offers.

On Sunday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship the Wager, commanded by William Shurmur, with a large French Letter of Marque Ship, mounting 12 Six Pounders, and mann'd with 64 Men, called Les Aimable Marthe, commanded by Monſieur Francis Penn, and bound from Cape-François for Bourdeaux, with a Cargo of about 400 Hogſheads of Sugar, ſome Indico, Cotton and Coffee; which Captain Shurmur took in Sight of the Havanna, on the 18th ult. Two or Three Days before Captain Shurmur fell in with her, ſhe took a Schooner called the Charming Nelly, Captain Shannon Maſter, bound from Jamaica, for Cape-Fear, and ſent her away for Port au Paix.

Jan. 26. The Maſter of the King Hendrick's Prize, which arrived here laſt Week, mentions, that before he left Monto Chriſto, he heard that Four Engliſh Privateers had taken off that Place, after a ſmart Engagement, a large French Ship of 24 Guns, as ſhe was going to Cape-Francois, (which was ſaid to be afterwards bound to Miſſiſſippi) having on board 100 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Barrels of Gunpowder, and other warlike Stores, and had ſent her to Jamaica.

Yeſterday arrived in Town the Wolf King, a Creek Chief (of great Note, and remarkably well diſpoſed towards the Engliſh) with ſeveral other Headmen of that Nation, and immediately had an Audience of the Governor in the Council-Chamber; being conducted thither by the Charles-Town Troop of Horſe, and received there by the Hon. Col. Montgomery's Company of Grenadiers. Some Cherokee Headmen have alſo lately been in Town. And, to all Appearance, both Nations are at this Time in Temper very advantageous to his Majeſty's Intereſts in America; ſo that our Indian Affairs (once very fluctuating, thro' the Artifices and Inſinuations of the French) now again wear a moſt pleaſing Aſpect.

February 2. Laſt Sunday Night arrived here an Expreſs from Fort Loudoun, at Teneſee, in the Upper Cherokee's, with the agreeable News, that though the Little Carpenter had been unſucceſsful in two former Expeditions againſt the French, yet he was returning from a Third with undoubted Proofs of Valour, and of his firm Attachment to our Intereſt, having got no leſs than 12 Scalps, and 3 Priſoners. It ſeems he went towards a French Fort (ſaid to be lately erected, and ſuppoſed to be ſituated either where the Ohio or Cherokee River falls into the Miſſiſſippi) within two Miles whereof his firſt Adventure was, and falling in with a French Lieutenant, and five Soldiers, all which he killed, and conſequently ſcalped. After this he proceeded nearer the Fort, ſo as to be able to give a good Account of its Form and Strength, and there took two Frenchmen Priſoners. How, or where, he got the other Priſoner (which is a Woman) and the Reſt of the Scalps, is not particularly mentioned, and therefore are probably only of French Indians. And on his Return he met with a Party of our very good Friends the Chickeſaws, with whom the Cherokees had lately a Miſunderſtanding, which was on the Point of producing an open War between them; with theſe he negociated a Peace, and, to ratify it, gave them two of the Scalps he had taken: And as a farther Token of his Regard for them as our Friends, and hearty Affection for us, he alſo gave them a red Hatchet he had received here, recommending to them to uſe it in Concert with the Cherokees.——Thus we are at length fully convinced, that the extraordinary Pains taken by this Government within two Years paſt, on Account of this Nation, have not proved fruitleſs. On the contrary, we ſee all the Machinations of the French amongſt them defeated, and a Diſpoſition in our Favour produced, that is at leaſt equal to, if not beyond, our moſt ſanguine Expectations. It may be added here, with Truth, that all our Indian Affairs become daily more and more promiſing.

BOSTON.

January 30. By a Veſſel that arrived at Marblehead Tueſday laſt, from Liſbon, in 44 Days, we have an Account, That the King of Pruſſia has obtained a compleat Victory over the French Army, ſuppoſed to be commanded by Marſhal Richelieu.——The French at Liſbon ſay, That about Ten Thouſand Pruſſians were at Leipſic; which Place being inveſted by the French, the Commanding Officer there acquainted the King of Pruſſia of it, and the Circumſtances they were in: The King ſent him for Anſwer, That if they could hold out ſo many Days, which he mentioned, he might depend on his coming to their Aſſiſtance, which he effected; and thereupon a Battle enſued, in which the King of Pruſſia gained a great Victory.——So far the French Account.——But it was ſaid by other Accounts at Liſbon, by the Way of Madrid, That there was kill'd and taken of the French Twenty five Thouſand Men.

NEW-YORK, *February* 13.

We hear from Weſt-Cheſter, that on Saturday Night, the 4th Inſtant, the Court-Houſe at that Place was unfortunately burnt to the Ground: We have not learnt yet how it happened.

One of our Pilots came up Yeſterday from Sandy-Hook, and brought a Letter from Mr. Moone, Prize Maſter of a large French Ship, which arrived there the Friday Morning before.——He mentions that the Ship was taken the 25th of December laſt, in Latitude 36: Longitude 44: by the Privateer Ship Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Nicoll, of this Port.——Her Burthen is about 350 Tons; mounts 12 Carriage Guns; had 45 Men; was a Letter of Marque; and loaded with Coal and Fiſh; bound from Cape-Breton to Cape-François. He alſo adviſes, that he has been beating on the Coaſt about 3 Weeks; that he had loſt Eight of his Hands thro' the Severity of the late hard North-Weſters; and that thoſe on board were ſo pinch'd with the Cold, as rendered them unable to bring her up:——Her Owners have ſince ſent down Help.——She proves to be one of the Tranſports that ſailed up St. Laurence's River about June or July laſt.

We hear that a Subſcription was opened on Friday laſt, by the Merchants of this City, in order to raiſe a Sum of Money, Part of which is to be laid out on a Piece of Plate, to be preſented to Captain Robinſon, of Philadelphia, for his gallant Behaviour in lately deſtroying a French Privateer; and the Remainder, 'tis ſaid, will be diſtributed amongſt his brave Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23.

In a Letter from Antigua, dated January 12, it is ſaid, that his Majeſty's Ship Amazon, and the Brig Antigua, have taken, and ſent in there, about Twenty Privateers. And our Advices in general from that Iſland, and from St. Chriſtophers, mention the Trade being extremely well protected at preſent.

Captain Ford informs us, that Two or Three Days before he left St. Chriſtophers, a French Privateer, of Eight Guns, was brought in there by Captain Woolford, in a Privateer Ship of that Iſland.

By Letters from New-York, there is Reaſon to believe that a Privateer Snow, of 16 Guns, from Cape-Breton, is upon the Coaſt, ſhe having taken a Veſſel lately in Latitude 37: to the Eaſtward of Bermuda.

His Excellency the Earl of LOUDOUN left New-York on Friday laſt for New-England; and the Packet, Captain Morris, ſailed for Falmouth on Sunday.

A French Brig, a Packet from Old France, ſuppoſed for Cape-Francois, is ſent into New-York. She was taken by Captain Haley, in a Privateer of that Port, and a Sloop belonging to Rhode-Iſland. The French Captain endeavoured to ſink his Letters, but they were taken up, and are ſent to Jamaica. We have heard of no Cargo ſhe had on board excepting ſome Flour.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 2.

The Paragraph, in the preceding Column, under *Boſton*, of the 30th of *January*, it is probable occaſion'd the Report ſo poſitively related, and publiſh'd laſt Week, of the King of *Pruſſia*'s having beaten Marſhal *Richelieu*; but, when we trace back to the Time the Ship left *Liſbon* (about the 10th of *December*) and conſider the great Diſtance between *Liſbon* and *Leipſic*, it may be ſuppoſed the Report aroſe from the great Victory which his *Pruſſian* Majeſty obtained over his Enemies on the 5th of *November*.

We are informed, that about 500 Friend *Indians* are lately come to *Wincheſter*, to join the *Virginia* Forces.

To be Sold together or ſeparately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in *Calvert* County: The one called *Hard Travel*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres. 1

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond. B. TASKER.

To be Sold to the Higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday the Twelfth of April *next, at* QUEEN-ANNE, *on* Patuxent *River, or, if it ſhould rain that Day, the next fair Day after,*

A CHOICE Parcel of SLAVES, belonging to *Thomas Bladen*, Eſq; removed from his Plantation in *Baltimore* County; amongſt which are Six Men, the oldeſt not exceeding 36 Years. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock, and continue till all are Sold. B. TASKER, junior. 1

ANY Clergyman who wants an Aſſiſtant, or any Gentleman who wants a Perſon to teach his Children Latin, Mathematics, or ſuch Things, is deſired to ſend a Letter, Poſt paid, directed for *James Brown*, at the Widow *Denton*'s, *Front-Street*, *Philadelphia*; and the Terms he propoſes, if agreeable, will be accepted. x 1 pd

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March 2, 1758.

STRAYED or Stolen, about 6 Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Reverend Mr. *John MacPherſon*, at *New-Port*, in *Charles* County, a ſmall Light Bay Mare, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a ridge Mane not lately trimm'd, branded on the near Buttock F X P or ſomething like it. 1

Likewiſe, about a Fortnight ſince, from the Plantation of Mr. *Roger Smith*, at *Port-Tobacco*, a large Black Horſe, branded on the near Shoulder with M, is a natural Pacer, has a Swiſh Tail, and ſome few white Hairs in his Forehead. pd 15

Alſo, a large Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer.

Whoever brings either or all of them, to the Plantation of Mr. *Robert Gill*, ſenior, at *New-Port*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *John Ridgely*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as Strays,

A ſmall Bay Stone Horſe, about 13 Hands high, about 4 Years old, branded I B on the near Buttock. And, R

An old Grey Gelding, about the ſame Size, branded with ſomething like this M on the near Buttock, tho' not plain, with ſome black Spots on his Buttocks.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

Calvert County, *February* 17, 1758. x

To be Sold to the Higheſt Bidder, at St. Leonard Creek Town, *on Wedneſday the Fifteenth Day of* March *next,*

SUNDRY *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, for Bills of Exchange or Sterling Caſh. The Goods may be ſeen at any Time, by applying to 2

SAMUEL GRAY.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Iſaac Brooke*, late of *Frederick* County, Surveyor, are deſired to pay off their Ballances immediately, for the Uſe of the Creditors, or they ſhall be ſued without farther Notice. 2

RICHARD BROOKE, Executor.

Charles County, *New-Port*, *Feb.* 14, 1758.

THE Subſcriber once more gives this public Notice, that thoſe who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the Houſe of Mr. *John Winter*, and do not immediately pay off their reſpective Ballances, or ſecure them by Bond or otherwiſe, to the Satisfaction of Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, who now keeps Store at the ſame Place, and has full Power to collect and receive thoſe Debts, may depend on being ſued, without Loſs of Time or Reſpect of Perſons.

Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Concern, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the ſaid Mr. *Buchanan* for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

2

RAN away on the 25th Day of *July*, 1756, from the Subſcriber, living at the Mouth of *Conococheague*, a Mulatto Servant Man, and a White Servant Woman.

The Mulatto's Name is *Iſaac Cromwell*, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, well-ſet, can talk *Dutch* as well as *Engliſh*, and pretends, where-ever he comes, to be married to the White Servant Woman, by whom he has had one Daughter named *Suſanna*, about 5 or 6 Years old, which they took with them when they went away.

The Woman's Name is *Anne Green*, an *Engliſh* Woman, about 40 Years of Age, is of a middle Stature, but pretty thick, ſhe is marked with the Small-Pox, has dark colour'd Hair, and commonly walks with her Hands on her Hips. She acknowledges the ſaid Mulatto to be her Huſband, and went with him about 6 Years ago into the *Jerſeys*.

The ſaid Servants were ſome Time ago in *Baltimore* County, but I am informed they are now removed, and gone, as is ſuppoſed, either over the Bay, or elſe to the Northward.

Any Perſon ſecuring the ſaid Servants, ſo as the Subſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive Five Pounds for both, or Fifty Shillings for either of them; or bringing them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the aforeſaid Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CRESAP.

If they ſhould happen to be taken up, Notice is deſired to be given to *Jonas Green*.

2

WHEREAS a yellow Slave, well-ſet, with ſhort cut Hair, near 5 Feet high, about 24 Years old, by Name *Toby*, and is a Weaver by Trade, abſconded from his Miſtreſs on Sunday Morning the 12th of *February* Inſtant, and took with him all his Cloaths, *viz.* a Duroy Coat, a Country Cloth Waiſtcoat, a Country Cloth Pair of Breeches, a long Pair of Ditto, and a Linen Cap; (the Coat and the Cap it is ſuppoſed he wears); he had a Pair of Braſs Buckles in his Shoes, one of which is broke; he ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, and is very ſmooth in his Speech; his Eyes much like an *Indian*'s; his Lips very thick, and in his other Features much like a Negro. It is ſuppoſed he will make for the Eaſtern Shore, as he has before attempted it. Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and brings him to the Subſcriber, living upon *St. Clement*'s Bay, in *St. Mary's* County, ſhall receive the Sum of Ten Shillings, over and above what the Law allows, if taken out of *St. Mary's* County. MARY LEE.

2

RAN away from the Subſcriber, near *Meherrin* River, in *Bertie* County, *North-Carolina*, the 7th of *April* laſt, Two Negro Men Slaves, *viz.*

Jamie, an *Eboe* Negro, about 35 or 40 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, well made, of a yellow Complexion, and is very ſly and crafty. Had on when he went away, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes.

John, about the Age and Stature of the other, ſays he was born in *France*, has the ſame Sort of Cloaths with the other, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, ſmall hollow Eyes, walks very upright, with his Toes inclined inwards.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroes, and conveys them to me, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward for each; and if they ſecure them, and ſend me Word where they are, Three Piſtoles Reward for each. HENRY HILL.

2

SOME Time ago was ſtolen (as it is ſuppoſed) by one *William Seagar*, a Black Mare, belonging to the Subſcriber, living in *Calvert* County, which he has ſince recovered. He lived in *St. Mary's* County, and is well known there for the many Villainies he has committed. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid *Seagar*, and commit him to Goal, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, paid by

2 MICHAEL TANEY.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *James Spurgin*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Noſe, ſhe has Wall Eyes, her hind Feet are white, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh thus M.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. X

JUST PUBLISHED, X

Purſuant to the Order of the Honourable the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

THE (SO-MUCH-TALK'D-OF) ASSESSMENT BILL, which Paſſed the Lower Houſe laſt Seſſion, and was Rejected by the Upper Houſe; with all the Proceedings relating thereto: Containing in the whole, Fifty-eight Pages in Folio. A few Copies are to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE. Price 3/6.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber has received a Letter from Mr. *William Perkins*, Merchant in *London*, dated the 11th of *November* laſt, acquainting him he had Chartered Two Ships, *viz.* the *Tryton*, Capt. *Watſon*, to Load in *Patapſco* River, and the *Tryton*, Capt. *Wilkins*, to Load in *Patuxent* River: And thoſe who favour him with their Tobacco by them, are to obſerve, that Inſurance is made, which will be inſerted in their Bills of Loading, not exceeding Six Pounds *per* Hogſhead, clear of all Deductions. The Ships being now arrived, and lying in the Mouth of *Patuxent* River, will repair to their reſpective Moorings the firſt fair Wind. I have in the abovementioned Letter, Advice of the *Duke*, Capt. *Maitland*, who Loaded in *Patuxent* River laſt Year, being founder'd at Sea on her Voyage to *London*, in a violent Gale of Wind; but the Captain and Ship's Company, with the Letters, were ſaved; and that every Shipper on board ſaid Veſſel will receive their Inſurances ordered, of which Mr. *Perkins* informs me he ſhall, by the firſt Opportunity, render them an Account.

3 HENRY CARROLL.

STRAYED from *Lower-Marlborough* the ſecond of *January* laſt, a Brown Horſe, between 12 and 13 Hands high, about 5 Years old, paces ſlow, and trots and gallops, has a ſhort Switch Tail, a ſmall white Spot in his Forehead, is branded, but with what can't be remembered, and had a Pair of Shoes taken off juſt before he was loſt. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to the Printer hereof, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

3 THOMAS JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

CHOICE SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, RICE, SHIP BREAD, and fine old CANE SPIRIT, by Wholeſale or Retail; as likewiſe BUTTER by the Firkin.

4 JOHN CLAPHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and ½ Beam, and 3 and ½ in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, *&c. &c.* Enquire of the Printer hereof.

5

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED,

A BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Buſineſs, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to

5 JOSEPH BELT, junior.

ALL Perſons indebted to Mr. *Robert Swan*, now gone for *Great-Britain*, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are deſired to come and pay their reſpective Ballances to the Subſcriber; and thoſe whoſe Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and ſettle them by Bond or Note, or may be aſſured Suits will be immediately brought againſt them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will ſtill be carried on as uſual, until the Tan-Yard is Sold, as lately advertiſed. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subſcriber. 5

Alſo to be Sold, a ſmall SLOOP of 8 or 900 Buſhels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at 15 *d. per* Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewiſe about 600 Buſhels of old CORN. ROBERT COUDEN.

January 28, 1758.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth*, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath, in Violation of the Inſtitution of Matrimony between us, without any juſt Cauſe, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Caſh, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and ſome China. This is therefore to forewarn any Perſon or Perſons whatever, from truſting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts ſhe Contracts. C. HOMEWOOD. 5

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertiſement frequently publiſhed in this *Gazette*, deſiring all Perſons indebted to Mr. *Daniel Wolſtenholme*, Merchant (now gone to *England*) to come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts with the Subſcriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and ſettle the ſame, either by Caſh, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded againſt according to Law. JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact. 5

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. *Francis Parnham*, in *Charles* County, a middle-ſiz'd Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly diſcernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a ſmall Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the ſaid Horſe, and will bring him to the ſaid Plantation, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward. 5

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he went towards *Frederick* County, as he was bred there.

HORSES, to go on Expreſſes, or Journeys of any Diſtance, to be LET by the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*, who will likewiſe furniſh any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Meſſenger to go on Expreſſes. THOMAS PECKER. 6

N. B. The ſaid *Pecker* intreats all Perſons Indebted to him to make ſpeedy Payment, or at leaſt to ſettle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neateſt Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good *Engliſh* BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep. T. PECKER.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,

And to be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at*

UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* PIG-POINT, 11

A PARCEL of *WELCH* COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, *&c. &c. &c.*

STEPHEN WEST.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent freſh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the *Round-Bay* near the *Vine-Yards*; on which there is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Stable, Corn-Houſe, *&c.* For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Lancelot Jacques*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*. 17

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.

X